

**MINUTES
of the
SIXTH MEETING
of the
INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

**December 9-10, 2013
Buffalo Thunder Resort & Casino, Pueblo of Pojoaque
Room 317, State Capitol, Santa Fe**

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The sixth meeting of the Indian Affairs Committee (IAC) was called to order by Representative Sandra D. Jeff, co-chair, on December 9, 2013 at 9:30 a.m. at the Pueblo of Pojoaque in the Tewa Ballroom of Buffalo Thunder Resort and Casino.

Present

Rep. Sandra D. Jeff, Co-Chair
Sen. John Pinto, Co-Chair
Rep. Eliseo Alcon
Rep. Sharon Clahchischilliage
Rep. James Roger Madalena
Sen. Richard C. Martinez
Sen. Cliff R. Pirtle (Dec. 10)
Rep. Jane E. Powdrell-Culbert (Dec. 10)
Sen. Nancy Rodriguez
Sen. John C. Ryan (Dec. 10)
Sen. Benny Shendo, Jr. (Dec. 9)

Absent

Rep. Alonzo Baldonado
Rep. Patricia A. Lundstrom
Sen. William P. Soules

Advisory Members

Rep. Ernest H. Chavez
Rep. Georgene Louis
Rep. Debbie A. Rodella (Dec. 10)
Rep. Patricia Roybal Caballero
Sen. Clemente Sanchez

Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros
Rep. Zachary J. Cook
Sen. Stuart Ingle
Sen. Daniel A. Ivey-Soto
Rep. Antonio "Moe" Maestas
Rep. Nick L. Salazar

Guest Legislators

Sen. Linda M. Lopez (Dec. 9)
Sen. Cisco McSorley (Dec. 9)
Rep. Rick Miera (Dec. 9)

Staff

Peter Kovnat, Staff Attorney, Legislative Council Service (LCS)
Mark Edwards, Staff Attorney, LCS
Branden M. Ibarra, Intern, LCS

Guests

The guest list is in the meeting file.

Handouts

Handouts and other written testimony are in the meeting file.

(Attendance dates are noted for members who did not attend the entire meeting.)

Monday, December 9

Welcome, Invocation and Status Update

Representative Jeff welcomed everyone and thanked the Pueblo of Pojoaque for hosting the meeting. Committee, staff and audience members introduced themselves. *[Firstname Lastname]*, Pueblo of Tesuque, delivered an invocation.

George Rivera, governor, Pueblo of Pojoaque, welcomed the IAC and commended its members for their work in forwarding tribal sovereignty and championing issues facing the Native American community.

Governor Rivera said tribal sovereigns are not being treated fairly and equally regarding the ongoing gaming compact negotiations with the State of New Mexico. The federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) was established to develop tribal economies. Governor Rivera said the highest priority of the pueblo is to provide for the general welfare of its people. The current compact terms and conditions being proposed by the state would force the pueblo to cut benefits and employment to tribal members, which the pueblo is not willing to negotiate. After 19 months of compact negotiations, according to Rivera, "they are going nowhere". An increase in revenue-sharing to be paid into the state's general fund is a major concern and is not feasible in the current economic environment.

[Mark Schrekengast], general manager, Pueblo of Pojoaque, explained that the gaming industry is flat and that there is tremendous competition for the gaming dollar. Major industry drivers to accommodate consumers include the quality of the product, the offerings, the rules and the prohibitions. Negative effects that the proposed additional revenue-sharing would have on the pueblo include:

1. defaulting on debt agreements with outside institutions;
2. unemployment increases;
3. sales tax decreases;
4. revenue decreases and, thus, service issues with reduced enrollments; and
5. reducing vendor purchases, which would affect capital improvements.

The state economy is greatly affected by casinos. Indian gaming ranks among the top five tourist activities across the state, and the Pueblo of Pojoaque pays over \$30 million a year in

payroll taxes to the state. For every casino job created, *[nearly one additional job is also created]*, and for every dollar in gaming revenue generated, an additional \$1.49 affects the local economy.

Another recommendation from the pueblo was to lift the prohibition on the sale of alcohol on the casino floor. Conservatively, that would generate an additional \$2.25 million in annual beverage sales in addition to new job creation and further economic development. Notably, the number one complaint from out-of-state visitors is the inability to drink while gambling. That creates an unfair playing field when competing with other gaming destinations. It is the position of the Pueblo of Pojoaque to not negotiate its tribal way of life into poverty.

A committee member asked the presenters what, if anything, is being done to combat gaming addiction. Governor Rivera said that there is a program that provides gambling addicts a 24-hour hotline and access to counseling services.

A member said that the state is constraining both tribal and state economic growth and that other states with Indian gaming allow 24-hour gambling and alcohol on the casino floor.

Responding to a question about the tenor of compact negotiations, Governor Rivera said that the state is in a hard situation because it can no longer negotiate effectively to its advantage because it gave away many of the benefits it can confer in previous negotiations with other tribes.

Proposed Mesa Hill Bridge Project

Gregg Shutiva, governor, Pueblo of Acoma, described infrastructure issues facing the Pueblo of Acoma. The BNSF Railway poses a transportation and public safety issue for tribal members. With delays caused by the railway crossings, emergency responders experience an additional five-to-ten-minute delay when responding to emergencies, which is a potential life-or-death situation for a patient. The proposed Mesa Hill Bridge Project would address the transportation needs of the pueblo. This project is shovel-ready and just awaits funding. The federal Bureau of Indian Affairs allocated \$1 million for engineering of this project, and in 2009, the tribal council approved the plan.

A committee member asked the exact location of the proposed bridge project and what the total cost of the project would be. Governor Shutiva said the location is west of the Acoma business corridor, at Exit 100 off Interstate 40, and that the total cost is currently estimated at \$15 million.

Upon a motion by Representative Jeff, seconded by Representative Madalena, and without opposition, the committee decided to submit a letter of support from the Pueblo of Acoma to the New Mexico Department of Transportation and the United States Department of Transportation.

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards (NBPTS)

Michelle Accardi, director, state policy and outreach, NBPTS, discussed the current education status of New Mexico. Ms. Accardi, a nationally board-certified teacher, said that it would be within the best interests of the state to support and invest in creating more nationally board-certified teachers across the state. To complete this initiative, the NBPTS has established five propositions or goals to be implemented nationwide. The five propositions are as follows.

Proposition 1: Teachers are committed to students and their learning.

- Teachers recognize individual differences in their students and adjust their practices accordingly.
- Teachers have an understanding of how students develop and learn.
- Teachers treat students equitably.
- Teachers' missions extend beyond developing the cognitive capacity of their students.

Proposition 2: Teachers know the subjects they teach and how to teach those subjects to students.

- Teachers appreciate how knowledge in their subjects is created, organized and linked to other disciplines.
- Teachers command specialized knowledge of how to convey a subject to students.
- Teachers generate multiple pathways to knowledge.

Proposition 3: Teachers are responsible for managing and monitoring student learning.

- Teachers call upon multiple methods to reach their goals.
- Teachers orchestrate learning in group settings.
- Teachers place a premium on student engagement.
- Teachers regularly assess student progress.
- Teachers are mindful of their principal objectives.

Proposition 4: Teachers think systematically about their practice and learn from experience.

- Teachers are continually making difficult choices that test their judgment.
- Teachers seek the advice of others and draw on education research and scholarship to improve their practice.

Proposition 5: Teachers are members of learning communities.

- Teachers contribute to school effectiveness by collaborating with other professionals.
- Teachers work collaboratively with parents.
- Teachers take advantage of community resources.

To achieve these goals, teachers and schools need support from their administrators, their communities, the Public Education Department, the Indian Affairs Department, the federal Bureau of Indian Education and members of the state legislature.

Ms. Accardi asked that the state monitor the number of board-certified teachers working with Native American students and encourage the use of professional development funds to support teachers seeking certification. She also wants the state to provide incentives for board-certified teachers to teach and remain in Native American communities.

Committee members commended Ms. Accardi for her commitment to public education in New Mexico and lauded efforts to support public education across the state.

Report by the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) on the Gaming Control Board (GCB)

Maria Griego, program evaluator, LFC, was accompanied by Paulette Becker, interim state gaming representative and member, GCB, and Frank A. Baca, interim executive director and general counsel, GCB.

Ms. Griego provided the key findings of the LFC report on the GCB. The GCB reviews all gaming in the state with a limited staff. The state has struggled to appoint and retain a state gaming representative. Gaming compact provisions limit the GCB's ability to ensure tribal compliance, creating significant risk in overseeing the state's interests in tribal gaming. The LFC staff could not determine if the GCB is accurate in its challenges to net win calculations with various gaming tribes. Legislative oversight of tribal revenue-sharing is limited to payment confirmation only. All other information is confidential. Gaming revenues have shifted among an increasing number of tribal casinos, signaling potential oversaturation in the marketplace. After providing information on the key findings of the audit, Ms. Griego presented a list of recommendations to the committee. She suggested that the legislature consider exercising its authority under the Compact Negotiation Act to request negotiations with gaming tribes to amend compacts to increase legislative oversight of tribal gaming in New Mexico through:

1. creating stipulations for formal cyclical legislative review of tribal gaming and compact compliance by both the state and tribes;
2. clarifying compact language to define which state entities can review tribal data, subject to maintaining current confidentiality standards in the compacts;
3. updating language regarding confidentiality in the Gaming Control Act to allow the legislature and the state auditor access to reports and data to assess the GCB's oversight function with the requirement that confidential data not be made public; and
4. statutorily creating an independent office of the state gaming representative to avoid extended periods of vacancy in this position.

Mr. Baca said the GCB did not necessarily agree with the LFC's findings but welcomed the recommendation for extra staff. Gaming data are currently undergoing the process of being entered into a new software system to become more efficient and more effective. With an increase in tribal auditors, this will greatly contribute to the tribal gaming inspections. Mr. Baca said that the GCB is not involved in compact negotiations in any way. The only parties that are at the negotiating table are the state and tribal governments.

A committee member directed a question to Mr. Baca on the issue of free play, stating that the issue has become one of great importance. A member asked for an official definition of free play. Mr. Baca said he would provide that.

Mr. Baca said that the GCB has been dealing with the issue of free play very seriously for many years and that while much of the information collected is confidential, free play constitutes \$30 million to \$40 million annually.

Gaming Compact Negotiations Update: Pueblo of Pojoaque

Governor Rivera said the Pueblo of Pojoaque requested gaming compact negotiations with the state two years ago, and after 19 months of ongoing negotiations, no positive progress has been made. If a legitimate gaming compact settlement cannot be reached, the pueblo reserves the right to go the federal route with the United States Department of the Interior (DOI). At a certain point during negotiations with the state, the pueblo realized that nothing feasible could be achieved as far as a 25-year commitment to a compact.

Steffani Cochran, chief legal counsel, Pueblo of Pojoaque, gave a summary of the history and background of IGRA and landmark United States Supreme Court cases that established the precedents for gaming policies today. Ms. Cochran said that to provide for the effective regulation of Indian gaming, there are three industry regulators: (1) the United States federal government; (2) the various state governments; and (3) the tribal governments themselves. The pueblo's position is that any decision made or any terms and conditions that are agreed upon by the parties involved must contribute to the economic development of the tribe. The economic independence of the pueblo allows it to contribute heavily to both the local and state government.

The most important factor set forth in IGRA is for tribal self-determination. The pueblo will not negotiate itself into a position of reliance in which the state is the main beneficiary of the Indian gaming industry, which would be contrary to IGRA. Indian gaming is an important means of support for tribal governments and an important component of tribal, local and regional economies.

IGRA represents a congressional compromise to strike a balance between the rights of the various tribes to engage in activities generally free of state jurisdiction and the interests of the states in regulating gaming activities within state boundaries. However, the U.S. Congress passed the IGRA with the express goal of codifying tribal rights to operate gaming establishments for the purpose of promoting tribal economic development, tribal self-determination and strong tribal governments, while at the same time providing sufficient regulation to ensure both the legality of the operations and the protection of tribal interests.

Gaming Compact Negotiations Update: Jicarilla Apache Nation

Ty Vicenti, president, Jicarilla Apache Nation, thanked the IAC for the opportunity to comment on the status of the gaming compact negotiations between the nation and the Office of the Governor and read prepared comments (see handout).

Dion Killsback, general counsel, Jicarilla Apache Nation, provided a presentation that covered a history of Indian gaming, tribal sovereignty, state interests and the federal trust responsibility.

Gaming Compact Negotiations Update: Pueblo of Acoma

Governor Shutiva noted the benefits derived from Indian gaming for native and non-native communities in rural areas of the state. He expressed concern regarding negotiations. Currently, the Pueblo of Acoma is negotiating with the Office of the Governor to reach compact terms with the State of New Mexico regarding revenue-sharing rates, exclusivity, limits on the number of gaming facilities, regulatory fees and industry standards, which include alcohol on the gaming floor. The governor has moved some toward the Pueblo of Acoma's requests, and the pueblo needs to evaluate whether the state has moved far enough.

The economy has changed dramatically since the Pueblo of Acoma last negotiated a compact. The economy today is not the same as it was in 2001. The pueblo is still trying to recover from the recession and its economic fallout. It is heavily reliant on revenue from gaming, which is the only major source of revenue for the pueblo. Those funds are used to operate tribal government and many tribal programs.

Governor Shutiva said the pueblo creates jobs with gaming revenues for both Indians and non-Indians, and currently the pueblo has 500 employees, making it the largest employer in Cibola County. Governor Shutiva agrees with other tribal leaders that the gaming compact that is going to be negotiated needs to benefit primarily the tribes. Reducing revenue shares and other payments to the state will be essential.

Governor Shutiva stressed to the committee that the governor of New Mexico and the state legislature signed off on a bill during the last session that offered out-of-state corporations a much lower rate in order to attract businesses to New Mexico. However, the state is unwilling to offer the state's gaming tribes a similar deal at the same rates.

It is the will of the Pueblo of Acoma to create sound and sustainable business and economic development within its tribal lands. In order to achieve this, the pueblo needs to negotiate a fair and favorable gaming compact with meaningful concessions by the state. The pueblo remains at the negotiating table with the Office of the Governor, with the ultimate goal of submitting a compact to the legislature by the 2014 legislative session.

Gaming Compact Negotiations Update: Mescalero Apache Tribe

Sandra Platero, president, Mescalero Apache Tribe, thanked the IAC and read her written testimony (see handout).

Gaming Compact Negotiations Update: Navajo Nation

Ben Shelly, president, Navajo Nation, thanked the IAC and read his written testimony (see handout).

Additional Tribal Comments

Phillip A. Perez, governor, Pueblo of Nambe, stated that he is in full support of his sister pueblos. In his opinion, the state has an idea of how to negotiate in good faith, but it is failing to do so. For one sovereign to dictate to another is not good policy, and the state needs to adhere to the unique needs and status of the various tribes in New Mexico.

Charlie Dorame, government affairs liaison, Pueblo of Tesuque, also extended his support to the sister pueblos by stating that tribes are finally being granted the opportunity to express their opinions regarding the ongoing gaming compacts with the states. When the 2001 and 2007 compacts were signed, there was never any mention of free play. It was never a negotiated item, but it is now being made an issue by the GCB, apparently because the state is in desperate need of additional revenues.

Representative Jeff requested that all of the gaming tribes, in addition to the state negotiators, form a panel to entertain IAC members' questions.

Because the Pueblo of Pojoaque is considering pursuing a federal route, a committee member asked which federally recognized tribes have used this approach to secure a gaming compact. **Stephen Hard**, attorney, Navajo Nation, said four out-of-state gaming tribes have successfully secured a gaming compact through the federal route as opposed to a state gaming compact. The member said that the five tribes currently negotiating in New Mexico are "under the gun" in attempting to negotiate and secure a gaming compact with the state, and the member expressed uncertainty about whether there will be sufficient time to properly evaluate the gaming compact before the upcoming 30-day session.

Another committee member stated that the Committee on Compacts is allowed to recommend changes or alterations up to three times. The question was whether the DOI would approve the compacts that are currently being negotiated.

Lorenzo Bates, council delegate and chair, Navajo Nation Gaming Task Force Subcommittee, said communications have been exchanged with the DOI. He said that the free-play issue, which has been settled by the Navajo Nation and the state, has recently gained national attention. There is no industry standard on free play, which varies from compact to compact and from government to government.

A member expressed doubts that the DOI would approve the Navajo Nation gaming compact. A question was directed to Jessica Hernandez, deputy chief of staff/general counsel, Office of the Governor, who was appointed by Governor Susana Martinez to negotiate on the governor's behalf. The member asked why the state continues to push for the Navajo Nation compact if chances are slim that the DOI would approve it. Ms. Hernandez said that there has been no official disapproval from the DOI.

The committee member asked why the process is taking so long. Ms. Hernandez said that when the 2007 compacts were negotiated, it took much longer than the 19 months the current negotiations have taken, and they are on schedule. She said the state has remained well within the terms and conditions of IGRA and is on "safe ground". She said that by no means is the state negotiating in bad faith, and the current rates are either at or below the rates of the 2007 compact agreements.

Governor Rivera said that the Pueblo of Pojoaque did not agree with the 2007 gaming compact and that the terms and conditions were bad for the pueblo then and are currently worse. In Governor Rivera's opinion, the current compact will not sustain the pueblo's needs for the next 25 years. With the gaming industry being flat, revenue is desperately needed by the tribe in order to sustain tribal programs and economic development. Every party is trying to create jobs and sustain economic growth. Also, the pueblo is not requesting exclusivity as part of the compact.

A committee member asked how IGRA addresses the issue of free play as a condition of Indian gaming. Ms. Hernandez said that free play is not mentioned in IGRA, but the act does say that states are allowed to negotiate all issues related to gaming within their state boundaries. Thus, free play is negotiable during the gaming compact negotiation process. Ms. Hernandez also stated that the state is willing to negotiate with any gaming tribe within the State of New Mexico as long as it is a federally recognized tribe.

A committee member asked if the gaming tribes feel that money is owed to the state in the form of free-play revenue-sharing. Tribal representatives said no.

Mr. Bates said that the compacts bring \$64 million a year to the state, and the members should know that before running the risk of ending up without gaming compacts.

Ms. Hernandez said it is important to recognize the actual procedures the gaming compacts are subject to and that the "good faith" of the state should not be in question because one compact has been successfully agreed upon, two are very close to being completed and the final two are still on the negotiating table.

The IAC committee recessed at 6:10 p.m.

Tuesday, December 10

Reconvene

The sixth IAC meeting was reconvened by Senator Pinto at 9:30 a.m. in Room 317 of the State Capitol. Committee members, staff and the audience introduced themselves. Conroy Chino, registered lobbyist representing the Pueblos of Acoma and Santa Clara and the Jicarilla Apache Nation, gave an invocation.

University of New Mexico School of Law (UNM SOL) and Its Commitment to Native Americans

Dr. David J. Herring, dean, UNM SOL, accompanied by Dr. Christine Zuni Cruz, associate dean, Indian Law Program, UNM SOL, provided a status update pursuant to House Memorial 34 (2013) regarding UNM SOL's commitment to Native American students and the various tribal communities across the state.

UNM SOL has designed and implemented its premiere American Indian Law Center, which maintains a high profile on a regional and nationwide level. A historical time line of the law center's progress and developments was provided to the committee members and can be located in the meeting file. Seven percent of the students at UNM and 11% of the students at UNM SOL are Native American/American Indian. However, in the last four years, law school applications have dropped by 50%, according to a national admissions report.

The greatest challenge facing Native American law students is financial aid, and the school is committed to overcoming that challenge. UNM SOL is a "bargain", with its overall expenses dramatically lower than other state expenses. The Native American student body receives approximately 46% of the financial aid offered by UNM SOL and this is a clear indication of the institution's commitment to Native American education. However, limited funding makes this endeavor a serious challenge. In recent years, competition among law school applicants has risen dramatically.

The Law and Indigenous Peoples Program provides Native American students with a "home-away-from-home" environment. The deans were pleased to inform the committee of the Native American graduation rate, which is currently in the 80% to 100% range.

The American Indian Law certificate is a 21-credit-requirement degree, which includes six required credits, nine elective credits and six clinical education credits.

The Southwest Indian Law Clinic has become a leader in the area of clinical education and is a very successful program. UNM SOL has become a law partner with the State of New Mexico, with the program receiving a majority of its funding from the state. The clinic aims to be more independent and plans to hire another full-time tenure-track faculty member. Out of the 20 full-time staff members, six are identified as Native American/American Indian.

A committee member asked how many current law students are identified as Native American and/or American Indian. Dean Herring said there are 42 law students who are tribal members. Associate Dean Zuni Cruz said that Native American law students can be identified as multiracial when submitting a tribal identification.

Raúl E. Burciaga, director, LCS, provided information regarding a UNM SOL clinic that is available to legislators for a crash course on certain areas of law, including Indian law.

Update on the Jobs Council

Mr. Burciaga was accompanied by Tessa Ryan, staff attorney, LCS. He gave an update on the Jobs Council's work over the past months. The first session convened in June 2013, when it was determined what the process would be to provide a consensus on enhancing job creation in the state. The Jobs Council, which successfully met on seven separate occasions, is different from other interim committees. It used roundtable discussions and brainstorming sessions to address the key issue of job creation. Parties involved in the discussions included industry experts, economic developers and contractors, who offered proposals to members of the committee. The Jobs Council determined that the state needs to create an additional 161,000 jobs over the next decade to return to pre-recession levels.

New Mexico Dental Association (NMDA) Update

Dr. Tom Schripsema, legislative liaison, NMDA, was accompanied by Dr. Michael Brown, health dentist and educator, and Stephine Poston, owner/founder, Poston & Associates, LLC. Dr. Schripsema said the goals of the NMDA are to provide a comprehensive approach to resolving the barriers that challenge good oral health and that NMDA has 12 goals, which are broken down into four categories: (1) prevention and public health; (2) effective funding; (3) education; and (4) practice and work force.

Prevention & Public Health

Focus No. 1: Implement a statewide incentive program for community water fluoridation.

Focus No. 2: Establish a qualified dentist as state dental director and empower the director to create an effective preventive dental public health program.

Focus No. 3: Establish a requirement that children have a documented dentist's examination prior to enrolling in school in New Mexico.

Effective Funding

Focus No. 4: Reform and expand Medicaid to streamline claim submissions, provide improved benefits for adults and seniors and reimburse at reasonable market-justified rates.

Focus No. 5: Establish a dental benefits "bill of rights" to assure that patients see the dentists they choose without inappropriate coercion or penalties.

Focus No. 6: Remove gross receipts tax from all non-elective health care services.

Education

Focus No. 7: Fund grants for all students accepted into dental schools through Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education or contract equivalents.

Focus No. 8: Establish a B.A./D.D.S. program to recruit, nurture and support New Mexico students through dental school and to encourage diversity.

Focus No. 9: Construct public health infrastructure to recruit faculty and support clinical externships during transition from out-of-state to in-state dental schools.

Practice and Work Force

Focus No. 10: Initiate or expand existing student loan repayment or scholarship programs for up to the entire cost of dental school in exchange for agreements to practice in highly underserved areas.

Focus No. 11: Utilize a demonstration project in cooperation with underserved New Mexico communities to investigate using expanded-function dental "mid-levels" of various models to facilitate care.

Focus No. 12: Establish community dental health coordinator training programs in conjunction with at least one accredited dental assisting and dental hygiene program.

Ms. Poston discussed the Native American Oral Health Care Project, which aims to collaborate with Native American communities and health care stakeholders to improve the oral health of Native Americans. The program supports tribal sovereignty and honors and respects the interests and priorities of tribes, while improving access to quality oral health care.

Dr. Brown spoke of other initiatives of the NMDA, including using a community dental health coordinator and establishing a dental school in New Mexico. Both initiatives are designed to improve the oral health of New Mexico residents from all communities.

Mapping the Landscape of Health Care Careers at UNM-Gallup

Dr. Peter Winograd, director, Center for Education Policy, UNM-Gallup, accompanied by [Marie Julie-Anne], institutional analyst, UNM-Gallup, discussed how UNM-Gallup can better meet the needs of the communities it serves. Dr. Winograd presented a concise report that included the current health-related issues within McKinley County. Additional statistical information was provided in the report.

Higher Education Initiatives

A brief presentation was provided to the IAC addressing the current and complex issues of higher education initiatives in New Mexico. This presentation focused primarily on creating an institution within UNM that serves Native American students.

Committee-Endorsed Legislation

The IAC considered several draft bills for endorsement.

202.195016.1

This bill appropriates \$1 million from the general fund for the operation and maintenance of a Navajo Code Talkers Museum and Veterans Center. Upon a motion by Representative Madalena, seconded by Senator Rodriguez, and without opposition, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Senator Pinto.

202.195266.1

This bill amends the Motor Vehicle Quality Assurance Act to extend the implied warranty period for used motor vehicles. Upon a motion by Representative Madalena, seconded by Senator Martinez, and with opposition from Senators Pirtle and Ryan, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Senator Pinto.

202.195145.1

This bill appropriates \$172,000 from the general fund for the operation and maintenance of the Indian Resource Development program at New Mexico State University. Upon a motion by Senator Rodriguez, seconded by Senator Martinez, and without opposition, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Representative Madalena.

202.195059.1

This bill creates a Native American veterans division within the Veterans' Services Department. Upon a motion by Senator Rodriguez, seconded by Senator Martinez, and without opposition, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Representative Jeff.

202.195144.1

This bill appropriates \$300,000 for culturally based Native American youth suicide prevention initiatives. Upon a motion by Senator Rodriguez, seconded by Senator Martinez, and without opposition, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Representative Madalena.

202.194863.1

This bill modifies the federal revenue deductions from the state equalization guarantee distributions for certain school districts located entirely within the boundaries of federally recognized Indian reservations or pueblo grant lands. Upon a motion by Representative Madalena, seconded by Senator Pinto, and without opposition, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Representative Alcon.

202.194859.2

This bill sets forth procedures and criteria for transportation boundary agreements. Upon a motion by Representative Madalena, seconded by Senator Rodriguez, and without opposition, the IAC endorsed the bill. This piece of legislation will be carried by Representative Lundstrom.

Motion for Adjournment

With no further business before the committee, the IAC adjourned for the interim at 2:30 p.m.